

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

VOL. 2.

BETHEL, ME., APRIL 27, 1860.

NO. 19

The Bethel Courier.

JAMES NUTTING, Proprietor.

N. T. TRUE, Editor.

Published every FRIDAY MORNING—Office in FAN MAN'S BLOCK, BETHEL HILL.

TERMS.

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Advertising rates on application.

Transient Advertisements payable in advance.

AGENTS.

W. S. R. NILES, (successor to T. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, Scollay's Building, Boston.

W. M. BETTINGER & CO., No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 122 Nassau St., N. Y.

ROBERT C. LITTLE, Jane Lane & Middle Sts., Portland.

BOLT & POTTER, West Bethel.

No paper discontinued unless at our option, until arrangements are paid.

No deduction will in any case be made from the advertised rates of the Courier.

Job Printing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch at this office.

Business Cards.

BETHEL HOUSE.

BETHEL HILL, Me.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform

the public that he has recently

received a new lot of

books, and is prepared to

supply the public with

books at low prices.

W. F. LOVEJOY.

A carriage in constant attendance at the Depot for the convenience of passengers.

W. F. LOVEJOY.

62 Horses and Carriages to let.

J. G. RICH,

HUNTER, TRAPPER,

And Guide.

Letter B, Oxford Co., Me.

March 25. 1860.

E. B. GODDARD,

CABINET MAKER

BETHEL HILL, Me.

COFFINS manufactured to order.

P. H. McCLOSKEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SWIFT'S BLOCK,

BETHEL HILL, Me.

D. A. TWITCHELL,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

Cor. of Main & Spring Sts.,

BETHEL HILL, Me.

H. F. BLANCHARD,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law

RUMFORD POINT,

36 1/2 Oxford County, Me.

O'N. W. ROBINSON, JR.,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

BETHEL HILL, Me.

JAMES NUTTING,

Book, Card, and Job Printer,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

CORNER WILLOW AND PINE STREETS,

Opposite the Old Custom House,

Portland, Me.

J. N. DAVIS, Proprietor.

R. A. FRYE,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BETHEL HILL, Me.

CYRUS M. WORMELL,

AUCTIONEER!

BETHEL, ME.

History of Bethel.

By Dr. N. T. True.

CHAPTER LXIII.

PHYSICIANS.

PROF. JOHN LOCKE, M. D.

CONTINUED.

After having graduated, Dr. Locke attempted to establish himself as a physician. He found patients, but they could give thanks more easily than money. They were acceptable as a means of increasing his knowledge of disease, and skill in its treatment; but current expenses had to be met, and how was this to be done if he received no remuneration for his services? It is not surprising that in after life, his sympathies were so strongly drawn out in behalf of the indigent student, and unrequited practitioner.

All those bright prospects that had been seen in the distance, during his medical studies, and that seemed to be more and more within his grasp, in proportion as the time for his receiving the Doctorate grew near, were speedily dissipated under the weight of pecuniary engagements. His debts were, comparatively, a trifle; yet to a man of his sensibility and strict honesty, all debts are large which he has not the means to pay.

Under feelings of discouragement and despondency the practice of medicine was abandoned, and a place accepted in a female academy, in Windsor, Vermont, as assistant teacher.

This academy was under the superintendence of Col. Dunham, who subsequently removed to Lexington, Ky. The assistant had agreed to accompany him. The time for their departure had arrived, but the principal being detained, it became necessary for the assistant to proceed alone and organize the school in contemplation. In June, 1821, he reached Lexington and entered speedily upon the task before him. Much to his surprise, the classes were so composed, not of romping school girls, but of young ladies of beauty and fascination, whom he had already seen in the midst of those brilliant social parties for which Lexington has been so distinguished. And no man could have felt more keenly the delicacy and responsibility of his new position.

Dr. Locke had, in good time, discovered, that he too had an important study before him. He had not emigrated to the West with any fixed ideas of intellectual superiority, nor with any pre-determined models to which he expected his pupils to conform. Western character was before him, and he examined it like a sensible, unprejudiced man, encouraging it in the full development of its excellencies, and modifying other points, as circumstances might indicate. He gave instruction, heard recitations, and endeavored, by every possible means, to facilitate the study of the pupil, and give stability to her laudable purpose. By and by, it was deemed necessary to attempt a change in the habits of some of the pupils, by an appeal to their judgment and pride of character. The form of the appeal was as follows:

"YOUNG LADIES:—I perceive there are two parties in this Academy, and I shall not offer any objections to it; for it seems in this country there are two parties in everything. I shall not interfere with your arrangements in this respect, further than to give a description of your two parties, and my opinion of the course or destination of each.

"One party draw their seats near each other, and seem to enjoy themselves very much in conversation. They are evidently very happy in each other's society. Enjoyment and happiness are the legitimate pursuits in life; so I can say nothing against the occupation of that party, so far as immediate enjoyment is concerned. The other party separate themselves, solitarily, and are mostly engaged silently in study. Although cheerful, they are not flushed with excitement, and, unless we take into account other remote results, they would seem, comparatively, to be engaged in a kind of self-sacrificing occupation. They are certainly the losers, unless we can find some result which, hereafter, will be to their advantage.

"Let us look now, to what will occur by and by. Your parents have sent you here, with the desire that you will improve yourselves in the attainment of useful knowledge, and that you will acquire reputation and honor by so doing. There will be an examination at which your parents, and the public, will be present. The sociable party will then appear to disadvantage; parents will be disappointed, teachers mortified, and individual members deeply chagrined. All this may be more than the equal of the merry sociability which has consumed so much precious time.

"The studious party will acquit themselves with distinction, and receive the admiration of all. This will be their reward for former sacrifices. It is for you to decide, whether such a reward is worth seeking. Now, I will not urge you to join either of these parties, but I desire to 'divide the house,' that we may understand to which of these parties you rightfully belong."

What followed Dr. Locke must describe.

"During this short appeal there were flashes of light from beautiful eyes, that told eloquently the strong emotions of ingenious hearts. And when I asked, 'Who will join the studious party?' a tall, elegant girl, a member of the Breckinridge family, leaped literally into the air, and exclaimed, 'I will!' Another, and another followed, while I looked on the scene with admiration and astonishment. Not a soul but kept her pledge, and the results of order and study were most delightful. The circumstance was told to the parents, and for many years, after I had removed to Ohio, I had the affectionate remembrance, and the patronage of that frank and generous people. Ever after I abandoned coercion in the government of youth, and appealed to better motives than those of fear, and all with the most gratifying success."

In 1822 Dr. Locke left Lexington and came to Cincinnati. As he emerged from the woods of Kentucky, on horseback, and rose over the hill south of Newport, the valley surrounding the now Queen City opened to his admiring view. On approaching the city the rattling of drays, the clink of hammers, the smoke of factories, the rush of steamboats, the firing of signals of arrival and departure, acted upon his mind with all the force of enchantment, and he determined to make it his abode during life. He had met with a cordial and open-hearted reception in Lexington, and he had supposed that his introduction into the society of Cincinnati would be no less easy and agreeable. In this, however, he was mistaken. His letters of introduction received little or no attention, and just as he was becoming disheartened, and on the point of

abandoning his projects, Ethan Stone became interested in his views and welfare, and requested his nephew, now a Judge D. Stone, to interest himself in making the stranger known to the people. Through his kindness Dr. Locke became acquainted with the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, a man whom many of you know to have been a model of his kind, strong in intellect, decided in character, and deservedly influential throughout community. From him Dr. Locke received encouragement and the promise of his laughter as a pupil. The Rev. Dr. Ruter also became his friend, and thus he was enabled to lay the foundation of an institution the success of which equalled his most sanguine hopes.

In the establishment of his school Dr. Locke did not conceal his views in respect to moral and religious instruction. The business of teaching he considered secular, to be sustained without a shadow of sectarianism. Yet he deemed it important, on all suitable occasions, to impress upon the minds of his pupils the great principles of religion—the existence and attributes of Deity—the expediency and necessity of cultivating moral virtues. "Open your school, then, that it may be patronized by all denominations," said Dr. Ruter, and great good will be the result."

"Dr. Locke's School" very soon acquired high reputation. With him teaching was less an occupation than a pleasure. He was always accessible, always ready with an explanation. His instructions were given with conversational ease and perspicuity, and seldom failed to remove stupidity and to reach the dullest comprehension. He was singularly gifted in illustrations, and with the facility of selecting those which captivated the feelings while they convinced the understanding. When least expected a question outside of their studies would be put to the scholars and an immediate answer requested. This plan was adopted with a view to cultivate quickness of thought. On one occasion he addressed the scholars in a seemingly hurried impatient manner, with this interrogation: "Young ladies, on what day of the month does the Fourth of July come?" Not one of the entire school answered the question. All had gone beyond the near and simple fact, and were exercising their minds upon some imaginary abstruse problem.

For the Courier.

HUMAN NATURE.

PART II.

In part I, we noticed the great imperfection of human nature. We mentioned, that it was not a reliable source of useful aid. We might call it exalted and eulogize it in public discourse, yet in severe trials, it utterly fails us. We appeal to it for sustaining aid, but we appeal in vain. We often are greatly grieved, yes, even overwhelmed with sorrow, and cannot be comforted.

We now ask, is this unfortunate state our fixed doom? Must we of necessity endure the keen anguish of heart, which is the result of the imperfection of human nature. When sudden disappointments come, and our trials are experienced must we weep? Must our hearts be rent by the heavy blow and we fall to the earth crushed? Is there no remedy for this sad failure of human nature? Is there nothing yet revealed, that can strengthen it and thus make us brave and even cheerful in every emergency of life?

Says one philosopher, there is a

remedy, for this serious defect in human nature. Educate highly the mental faculties. In his view this intellectual culture is the one thing needful. But is it so? Is this doctrine the true doctrine? Is it founded in some eternal principle that renders it valid, and proves it to be possessed of inherent excellence and glory. Highly educate the intellectual faculties, and men will endure calmly and severely the many ills and woes of life. He only needs to be instructed. He wants simply to be enlightened in the great scientific and philosophical principles of the Universe. He only needs to be made to see the harmony and exquisite beauty in the manifold works of God. If he can only have a clear discernment of the wonderful exhibitions of infinite wisdom, in the creating and the controlling of all things he will be content. He will be inspired with real, genuine fortitude to endure all adverse events with a manly spirit. He will not allow himself to become unnerred, and a victim to bitter grief. But is it so? Is such a knowledge of God, all that is needful to supply the defect of human nature? Is it the remedy? This reasoning may seem plausible as a matter of speculative theory. But when the reasoning is tested by real life, it is found to be nothing better than an empty chimer of a disordered brain. It is all idle fancy. Persons of highly wrought mental acumen are often victims to sad trials. Many of them are exceedingly sensitive to the touch of adverse things. With all their learning, however great and with all their literary refinement and smooth polish they have not might to endure calmly and with manly fortitude the sudden and unexpected transitions from bright sunshine, to the frowning, angry skies, and from the sweet spell of domestic bliss to the sudden breaking of the strong ties of the dearest kindred. No! No! Man is conquered when sorely disappointed. He falls prostrate to the earth, as one with his heart pierced by the point of an highwayman. It is needless to mention instances to confute the doctrine of such a philosopher. The whole history of the world and the personal experience of individuals both testify strongly against the validity of his theory. Of the many cases we might here insert to show its falsity we will give only one. This is the case of Henry the I., who occupied the English throne from eleven hundred to eleven hundred and thirty five. He was a man of great and varied learning. So eminent was he for his knowledge of men and things, that he was surnamed Beau-clerc, or the Scholar. While in the enjoyment of brilliant success and high reputation among statesmen and courtiers and crowned heads one sudden stroke of adversity totally eclipsed his bright vision of the future, and shrouded his mind in thick, and perpetual gloom. He had only one son. This was his darling boy. A bright youth and of great promise. When about seventeen years of age, he on a certain occasion went to take a sail on the water. The crew becoming intoxicated and senseless, urged the vessel onward rashly and striking on a fatal rock the son perished in the deep. When the sad tidings were conveyed to his father he fell speechless to the earth. He was so convulsed by the heavy stroke that he never even smiled during the remainder of his life. His ripe scholarship was not a sufficient remedy to the frailty of human nature in the hour of dread affliction.

Says another philosopher, the fine cultivation of the moral elements is the useful remedy for the sad defect

of human nature. Man needs only to be well educated morally. He wants to be enlightened into the character of God as a moral Ruler. He should be thoroughly disciplined in the very best system of morals. He wants a right understanding of the principles of revealed truth. He needs to have impressed upon his heart and his mind, the blessed teaching of the bible. Let him be well educated in the duties he owes to his fellow men and to his God. Let him read of these duties and study them and pray over them and reflect upon them. Let him be deeply impressed of their intrinsic value. Let him clearly discern their sublime harmony and perfect consistency and he will find in this beautiful moral culture and refinement, the needful aid, when human nature is liable to yield to the pressure of adverse events. It will serve him well in the dark hour when dense clouds obscure his vision. But is his doctrine true? Does he not claim too much for it? Is it of such inherent power, that it will inspire manly fortitude amid all trials, and bring the person off a conqueror, over the rolling wave of dire adversity. There is indeed great beauty in fine moral culture. It is lovely in appearance and attractive to the human eye. It is an essential and a fine element in society. It should by no means be underrated by any one, who makes use of pen, ink and paper. It should ever be held up as well worthy the serious thought of every well wisher of his race. It should always be made a great central object of interest, to which shall convey the desires, the thoughts and physical energies. And yet this moral culture is not all, and in all. It is not the "Sine Qua Non." It is not the all to supply the sad defect of human nature. It is not of sufficient might and glory to sustain man, when grievously tried. He may be highly educated morally. He may be well disciplined in the schools of moral ethics, and possess a vivid sense of his duties to his fellow men and to his God. By reason of his excellent drill he may appear comely and polished and of good report. Yet he is not invincible to the sudden stroke of adversity. He is smitten down by the blow of the smiter. He bows and cries, "Have pity upon me, O ye my friends." The heart reels. The wound bleeds, and the tears flow. All his refinement of external character, is of no avail either when the earth curses or the heavens frown. The philosopher may tell us that high-wrought moral discipline is the thing to aid human nature to endure the many woes of life. He may believe the doctrine and preach it to others, yet it is delusion. It appears far better when made a subject of theory than when tested by real life. There is written upon it "Tekel." And it is written too by the finger of God. It is firmly engraven by the Almighty hand, and all human skill with its utmost power can in no wise erase it. It is weighed in the great and perfect balances of Jehovah and is truly found wanting. However beautiful, high moral culture, however much admired and much to be eulogized, it is not of sufficient excellence to sustain human nature in the many trials of life. It utterly fails when aid is the most needed. The victim to the force of the adverse hand falls prostrate and deeply grieved in spirit.

DELTA.

We should be willing to feed a thousand sparrows with all the cherries their little crops can carry for the sake of that very bird which God has associated with their name, and which they recite to us every day.

5193477 10/8

The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.
Mails close on Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
To Portland, 4 P. M.
To Island Pond, 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Leaving train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10:30 A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4:15 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the following churches:—
First Congregational, Rev. Mr. WICKHAM.
Second, Rev. Mr. GARDNER.
Universalist, Rev. Mr. GARDNER.

NOTICE FOR PRIZES.
On day evenings at 6:15 o'clock, at the vestry of the Church, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

Notice.—The Sewing Circle of Bethel Hill will hold a Fair, in the vestry of the 1st Parish, on the 1st day of May, at six o'clock, P. M.—They hope to see and receive the patronage of their friends, not only in the village, but from the neighboring districts and towns that shall receive this notice. Admittance 10 cents.

Per Order,
H. P. B. CHAPMAN, Sec.

"Not dangerous to the Human Family"
"Safe come out of their holes to die."

Vermin.

"Costar's"
"Costar's" Rat, Roach &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

Destroys Instantly
Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Squirrels—
Bad Bugs—Ants—Worms—Maggots—Flies—
Insects, on Plants, Fowl, Animals, &c., &c.
In short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

10 Years established in New York City—and
be the City Post Office—the City Prison and
State House—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.
—the City Halls—"Astor," "St. Nicholas"
—and by more than 20,000 private families.
Druggists and retailers everywhere sell them.
Wholesale agents in all the large cities and towns
Eggs 100 Sample Boxes sent by Mail
\$2.00. Address—Circular to Portland
to HENRY A. COSTAR, Principal Depot,
512 Broadway, opp. St. Nicholas Hotel, N.Y.
Sold by JAMES NUTTING, Bethel.

Cook & Co's Ale is highly recommended
by physicians. For sale by
J. E. EVANS.

Notice.

The Republicans of Bethel are requested
to meet in convention at the Town
House in said Town on SATURDAY, the
25th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., to choose
delegates to attend the Annual Convention
for the purpose of electing two delegates
to represent the Second Congressional
District at the Chicago Convention, the
15th day of May next. (PER ORDER
Bethel, April 17, '60.) J. E. of the Com.

Among the many restoratives which nature
has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity
there is no more favorite one for a certain
class of diseases than the "medicinal grass"
of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable
it is, its power to heal, soothe, to relieve,
and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific
and judicious combination with other ingredi-
ents, in themselves of equal worth. This happy
mingling exists in that
"Combination and a form indeed"
Of medicine known as
Dr. Watson's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma,
Pulmonary Affection, and Incurable
Consumption is inestimable.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Bethel, April 18, 1859.
No. 48 Union St.
Mr. S. W. FOWLE.—Dear Sir:—Your
valuable medicine, I can truly say, has
literally snatched me from the grave. Last July
I was attacked by a sudden cold, which result-
ed in a very severe Cough, with violent Pain
on the Side and Chest. I became so much
debilitated, that my friends frankly told me that I
must die. At this crisis, I heard of Watson's
Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent
for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed
wonderful. My physician, one of the most re-
spectable in Bethel, who had previously told
me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I
increased him what I had taken. He examined
the Balsam, and advised me to continue the
use of it, since which time I have continued to
improve daily; and the same physician who
had given me up, told me, a few days since,
that I might yet live many years.
Respectfully,
MARY BOWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the
above statement. Mrs. Bowe having been an
inmate of our family.

WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on
the wrapper.
Prepared by Beth W. Fowle & Co., Bethel,
and for sale by—F. S. Chandler and C. and O.
H. Mason, Bethel; Pray & Merrill, Bryant's
Town; J. Bartlett, Locke's Mills; D. F. Noyes,
Newry; B. F. Bates & Co., Paris; and by dea-
lers everywhere. 6v18

Chilblains.

A SURE CURE for this troublesome com-
plaint, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents and
one stamp to prepay postage.
The money will be returned if the remedy
does not effect a speedy and permanent cure.
Address, DR. E. E. LARK,
Bethel, Me.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

CORNER WILLOW AND PINE STREETS,
Opposite the Old Custom House,
Portland, Me.

J. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Special Notice.

HAVING taken the rooms over the store re-
cently occupied by G. D. Blake, corner of
Main & Church Sts., we are prepared to man-
ufacture and sell at short notice, for
Cash or Ready Pay,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOTS & SHOES!

We are fitted up with the French Style Last
for the manufacture of Ladies' Walking Shoes.
We shall be constantly supplied with French and
American Calf and City Shoes, French Black
Calf Shoes, Corset Kid, Silk and Worsted
Lining, &c., &c.

In the manufacture of Children's Shoes we
shall use the best quality of leather.
Mitchell's Metallic Tins,
and shall endeavor to keep up with the times in
the manufacture of all our work. Perfect sat-
isfaction guaranteed in all cases.

We hope by promptness and
FAIR DEALING,
to merit and receive our full share of public
patronage.

A. P. KNIGHT & CO.
Bethel, April 19, 1860. 18

ATTENTION LADIES!

WILL be sold at

AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 28th, at the store
formerly occupied by A. Davis, com-
mencing at 7 o'clock, p. m.,
1,000 Rolls Paper Hangings,
Books,

Letter Paper,
Envelopes,
Blank Books,
Bill Paper,
Curtains,
Table Cloths,
Tassels,
Fancy Goods,
&c., &c.

Open day and evening. Ladies are
invited to attend.

C. M. WORMELL, Auc'r.

Bethel, Apr. 20, 1860.

GRAND OPENING

OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, &c.,

AT

LEWISTON.

J. W. PERKINS & CO.

HAVE just received a splendid assortment of
New Spring

DRESS SILKS,

Quilted Hair, Mohair, Poplin, DeLaine, Cash-
mere and Challis in all their varied styles and
qualities; Shawls, Capes, and Mantles, a great
variety; Housekeeping and Domestic Goods, a
full assortment. Also, dealers in
Carpets, Feathered and Mattresses,
&c., &c.

N. K. W. wish to say to all buyers that our
prices shall be at all times as low enough to make
it for the interest of all to give us a call.

J. W. PERKINS & CO.,
No. 3, Holland's Block, Main Street
Lewiston, April 17th, 1860. 6v18

Notice.

Among the many restoratives which nature
has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity
there is no more favorite one for a certain
class of diseases than the "medicinal grass"
of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable
it is, its power to heal, soothe, to relieve,
and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific
and judicious combination with other ingredi-
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"Combination and a form indeed"
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Dr. Watson's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
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the Balsam, and advised me to continue the
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improve daily; and the same physician who
had given me up, told me, a few days since,
that I might yet live many years.
Respectfully,
MARY BOWE.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a Sealed Envelope
ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND
RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA OR SEMINAL
Weakness, Sexual Inability, Nervousness and
Involuntary Emission, Inducing Impotency and
Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M.D.,
Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admir-
able Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-
perience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectually removed without
Medicine and without dangerous Surgical op-
erations, humors, inflammation, rings or excruciat-
ing, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain
and effectual, by which every sufferer, no mat-
ter what his condition may be, may restore him-
self cheaply, privately and radically. This
Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and
thousands.

Send under seal to any address, post paid, on
the receipt of two postage stamps, by address-
ing Dr. C. J. KLINE, M.D., 28 First
Avenue, New York, Post Box 4598. 13v6

Chilblains.

A SURE CURE for this troublesome com-
plaint, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents and
one stamp to prepay postage.
The money will be returned if the remedy
does not effect a speedy and permanent cure.
Address, DR. E. E. LARK,
Bethel, Me.

Job Printing at this Office

FRESH

Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Nuts, Con-
fectionery, &c., constantly on hand
and for sale by
F. S. CHANDLER.

WANTED.

1000 bushels White Lapland Potatoes
1000 " Round White "
in exchange for GOODS, at the low-
est Cash prices.

F. S. CHANDLER.

Elm House

Federal, Corner of Temple St.,
PORTLAND, ME.

S. M. MARBLE & CO., Proprietors

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W. E. HARRIS, W. E. HARRIS,

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FREEDOM NOTICE.

THIS CERTIFIES that I have
this day given my son NATAN C.
ESTES, his time to act and trade for
himself, and I shall claim none of his
earnings nor pay any debts of his con-
tracting after this date.

ISAAC ESTES.

Witness, D. H. CROCKETT.

Bethel, March 28, 1860.

Freedom Notice.

I hereby certify that I have re-
linquished to my son Wm. W.
Biss, all the claim that I had to his time
the remainder of his minority to act and
trade for himself, and I shall not claim any
of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his
contracting after this date.

Attest: J. F. Biss.

Bethel, March 28, 1860. 3w

BETHEL

MARBLE YARD!!

THE SUBSCRIBER would say to
his friends and all others who may
be in want of
Monuments, Gravestones, Tables, &c.,
that he is prepared to furnish an article of
Marble Work in as good style and at as
low prices as at any place in the State.
C. M. WORMELL.

Bethel, April 6, 1860.

JAMES E. AYER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods for-
merly owned by E. H. Davis, now offers
for sale a good assortment of
CONFECTIONERY & FRUIT.

At the
Nuts,
Figs,
Lemons,
Oranges,
Preserved Citrus,
Apples, Dry Ginger,
Stick Cinnamon, Raisins, Corn
Balls, Dates, Lozenges, Gum Drops,
Maple Sugar, Canary Seed,
Hemp Seed, Sardines,
Tamarinds,
Peanuts,
&c., &c.

Also, all kinds of

TOBACCO and CIGARS,

ESSENCES, FANCY SOAPS,

TOMATO KETCHUP,

PEPPER SAUCE,

MUSTARD,

SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY,

Patent Medicines, &c.

Bond's Soda, Oyster and Milk
Crackers,

Scotch Ale & London Porter.

Also—a variety of

FANCY GOODS,

too numerous to mention.

P. R. A good stock of Children's
Ankle Ties, for sale.

Bethel, April 20, 1860. 18

GOULD'S ACADEMY!

In Bethel.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will
commence on the last Tuesday in May and
continue eleven weeks.
A class will be formed in Botany which will
be made practical, as well as a scientific study.
Young ladies especially should take advantage
of this term for pursuing this study.
The Principal has made arrangements to furnish
board and instruction to a limited num-
ber of boys, giving them all the advantages
of a first class Family School, by admitting them
in their studies, sympathizing with them in
their sports, and settling before them high and
noble purposes for the future. His rooms are
new, large, well furnished, and pleasantly al-
lured. Everything will be done to make for
them a pleasant and happy home. Its healthy
and retired location in the beautiful village at
Bethel Hill renders it an excellent place for
boys who are in need of physical as well as
intellectual and moral training. The Prin-
cipal solicits particular sympathy from parents
and guardians regarding the advantages af-
forded in this school. Early application should
be made by letter to
N. T. TRUE, A. M., Principal.

CYRUS M. WORMELL,

AUCTIONEER!

BETHEL, ME.

Farmer's

EMPORIUM!

ALL PERSONS in want of any
kind of GOODS, will do well to
read the following:
You will find at the store of the
subscriber at Bethel, a large assort-
ment of goods, a few of which we will
enumerate. Among them are

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL, BOILED OIL,

Coch, Picture and Furniture

PAINTS,

PARIS GREEN, &c.

Groceries,

all descriptions,
Fresh Figs, Oranges and Lemons,
Nuts, Maple Sugar and
Honey, Bees
Honey.

FLOUR,

CLOVER SEED,

HARDWARE,

all kinds,

STOVES,

all kinds at low prices.

TIN WARE,

every kind, and of substantial make,
warranted or no sale.

DRY GOODS,

Kerosene, Lamps, and Oil

of the Portland Manufacture, warrant-
ed Pure,
Porter's Burning Fluid, the best in
the market;

A good assortment of IRON,
Horns and Ox NAILS, constantly
on hand, Blacksmiths furnished
at Portland prices;

PLUGS will be sold this year at
from 1 to 2 dollars less than at any
other place and WARRANTED TO
GIVE SATISFACTION; still longer
credit given on them, and no in-
terest charged.

OVEN, ASH & BOILER

MOUTHS!

CAULDRON KETTLES,

all sizes, at a price as low as heretofore.

SUGAR BOXES, and sugar to put
in the u.

Vainish B us of a fine quality,
A large assortment of

Fire-Frames,

all sizes, at the cost prices;

HOE HOES & CULTIVATOR

TEETH, latest patterns, at a low
figure; a good assortment of
Carpenter's Chisels, and Augurs,
Files, all kinds; Stub's double cut
band saw Files, Whips, &c., &c.

WANTED.—10 bushels Herd-
gr, for which CASH and the high-
est market price will be paid.

Country Produce wanted in
exchange for Goods.

JOHN HARRIS.

BETHEL, March, 1860.

GROUND PLASTER!

THE subscriber, having started a
MILL
for grinding
Plaster,
At WEST PARIS STATION,
is prepared to furnish
PURE PLASTER,
at the
lowest Price,
in large or small quantities.
SAMUEL B. LOCK
West Paris, Feb. 6, 1860.

The New National

DOUBLE TRACKED

\$20 to \$30

SEWING MACHINES!

DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AND are pronounced by mechanics and good
judges to be the most simple, durable and
reliable machine Machines yet invented; and
are offered at a fair price. They use two
threads direct from the original spools—either
elastic or non-elastic—making a perfect and
lasting union on any material, and one that will
not rip nor reveal through every third stitch be-
cause they have full, gather and stitch, equal
to any of higher cost—never ruts the fabric,
run very light—and are so easily managed,
that any one can operate successfully after a
few hours practice.

AGENTS, CHANDLER, JR.,
Bethel, Jan. 11, 1860. 6v18

EXCELSIOR.

On this advantage ground we stand:
The People's voice throughout the land
Proclaims aloud from near and far,
"Of Gift-Book Store this is the star."
"Excelsior!"

The proprietors of the most extensive and
the only original

GIFT-BOOK STORE

In New England, having in consequence of
the unprecedented patronage of a discerning pub-
lic, been enabled to distance all competitors,
are determined that no exertion shall be want-
ing on their part to maintain the proud position
they have so successfully attained. Confident
that energy, liberality, and promptitude, prop-
erly directed, must eventually command un-
limited success, they intend to persevere until
their establishment.

NOS. 43 & 45 CORNHILL,

Boston, Mass.

Becomes a familiar household word in every
section of the Union.

In addition to their own publications, com-
prising about one hundred distinct works, and
consisting of the writings of T. H. Arthur, Prof.
Tappan, D. P. Thompson, Virginia Townsend
and others,

G. G. EVANS & CO.

are possessed of an immense stock of Bibles—in
almost every department of literature—
being in constant communication with all the
leading publishing houses of New York, Phila-
delphia and Boston, they are continually ad-
ding to the list all

NEW BOOKS

as soon issued. A full and complete classified
Catalogue may be free in any address. Send
for one, and judge or purchase as to the ex-
tent and variety of our stock. All the books
are new, are substantially bound, and are sold
at the publishers' lowest retail prices; in ad-
dition to which a present valued at from five
cents to one hundred dollars is given with
each book at the time of sale. Send for a Cata-
logue. Useful and elegant gift in almost
any variety, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Gold Pencils,
Watchers,
Guard and Chain
Studs,
Chains,
Lace, Coral, Cameo
Brooches, Gold
Stones, Watches, and
Florence Sets of
Jewelry,
Bracelets, Pins, and
Ear-Drops.

And as we are constantly receiving

New Styles of Jewelry

and adding to the list many articles not heret-
ofore embraced in it, we are confident that for
completeness and variety our collections cannot
be excelled. We shall continue to distribute
the same with an unvarying hand. Send for a
Catalogue. Our plan of operations and all nec-
essary information is contained in the Cata-
logue, a perusal of which will convince any one
of the

GRAT INDUCEMENTS

we hold out in order that all may be benefited
by our system. Send for a Catalogue. Do you
want a watch? or would you possess a library?
We point out an easy method to obtain either
at comparatively small outlay of time and
expense; in fact we can refer to many who
have received both, by acting as our agents.—
Read the Catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

We take all risks of loss through the
mail, if our directions are complied with.
Agents supplied with Show Bills and Cir-
culars, and every information given. Address
G. G. EVANS & CO.,
43 & 45 Cornhill,
BOSTON, MASS.

T. T. T.

True's Triumphant Tincture,

Will give relief in Rheumatism, Cramp, Hys-
terics, Headache, Spinal Stiffness, &c. &c.
Cough, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Indigestion, &c.

TRUE'S

COUGH SYRUP,

is a sure remedy for all affections of the Throat
and Lungs, such as
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Bleeding
at the Lungs and Consumption.

TRUE'S

Linniment!

This is the safest and most powerful
external remedy ever offered to the world.

Prepared only by—
DR. J. F. TRUE,

LEWISTON FALLS, ME.

For sale by JAMES NUTTING, Bethel.

DAVIS & BRADLEY,

CHEAP AND VALUABLE PAINT.

Mr. Wm. H. White, of Vermont, writes to the Country Gentleman as follows:

Years ago, requesting me to send you a recipe for paint, was duly received. At the time it was not in my power to furnish it, for the reason that the book containing it was not in my possession. After many inquiries, I found it yesterday, in the hands of a neighbor, who borrowed it some years since. I did not originate the composition, but found it in the second volume of Chapin's Chemistry (pages 69 and 69,) an old work published in 1807.

It is intended as a substitute for white lead paint, and is composed of: Skimmed milk, two quarts. Fresh skinned lard, 6 1/2 ounces. Linseed oil, 4 ounces. Common whiting, 3 pounds.

Directions for mixing are: "Put the lard into a stone ware vessel, pour upon it sufficient of the milk to make it like thin cream, add the oil a little at a time, stirring to mix thoroughly; add the remainder of the milk; then the whiting (washed fine) is to be spread upon the surface, and the whole well stirred. It is then fit for use. It should be frequently stirred while using."

It is applied with a common paint or whitewash brush, and will dry in three or four hours. Two coats make a perfect paint. It possesses great solidity, will bear rubbing with a wooden cloth, and does not become dingy or yellow with smoke, etc., as much as lead paint.

I have used the composition only for inside of buildings, on brick and wood. Twenty years since I painted the over-head flooring and timbers, underside of a store. It is now perfect; holds its color better than white lead; is much more economical, as the chief expense is the labor of putting on.

It is also recommended for out door work, by adding to the foregoing two ounces lard, six ounces oil, and two ounces of white Burgundy pitch—the pitch to be melted in the oil by gentle heat, and added to the mixture.

COFFEE.

Mr. Burton.—In a late Farmer, I noticed an inquiry by "S. W. M." in relation to raising coffee in the New England States. I do not purpose to reply to this, but in my opinion, though the thing may be practicable, his time and trouble might be expended otherwise to better advantage, considering the temperature of the latitudes in which it is produced.

Reading the above-mentioned article, however, reminded me of a substitute, or rather a partial substitute for coffee, which we have used in our family, and which I will give for the benefit of your readers. It is prepared as follows: Take a quantity of barley, and roast it by a gentle heat, till of a light brown color. Stir in among it a lump of butter on taking from the oven. This is to be ground and mixed with the coffee in equal proportions. Infuse in the usual manner. The beverage is scarcely to be distinguished in flavor from pure coffee.

Coffee may be very much improved by the addition of a small quantity of carrots, prepared as below. They should be thinly sliced, and carefully dried and browned in a moderate oven. A handful added to the coffee before boiling, gives more body to it, and greatly enriches the flavor.—N. E. Farmer

PRETTY WELL DONE.—Not many weeks ago, a ride coach, which had just been formed in a manufacturing town in the north of England, held a meeting for the purpose of choosing officers. It was known that there were many candidates for the office, but the exact state of the case was not understood until the time of election. It was then proposed that all those desirous of becoming officers should leave the room, when, to the general astonishment, it was found that only three members of the company were left to proceed with business. The three gentlemen left to do the work, however, did not finish from their duty; and on those who had retired being summoned back to the room, they were informed that the meeting had felt great difficulty in making a selection among so many eligible candidates, and that the meeting had adopted the most obvious way of escaping the difficulty by electing themselves to the office.

Rev. W. Higginson defines mince pies as "very white and indigestible upon the top, very moist and indigestible on the bottom with untold horrors between."

It is no uncommon thing that hot words produce a coolness.

VARIETIES.

Which is the way to health the Hydropath, the Allopath, or the Homeopath? Where there are as many paths, it is hard to know which to follow.

The editor of a certain paper in Ohio has had a fine collar presented to him, and is now waiting for some one to give him a shirt, so that he may be able to put the collar to some use, saying that, at present, it is a perfect superfluity.

Men are said to admire that which they look up to, and to love that which they look down upon.

It has been well observed that advice is not disliked because it is advice, but because so few people know how to give it.

A wife's farewell to her husband every morning—"Buy and buy."

We suppose that there is quite as large an amount of *crepe* upon the land as there is upon the water.

Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild horse unless you want to be dislocated.

Chess play often ends as sword play often begins—with a draw.

Every husband thinks he can tame a shrew except the poor fellow that has her.

It is very well for little children to be lamb, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

Every one who destroys a life destroys, in one sense, an entire external world, destroying the power of pitying and enjoying it.

The quickest way to make eyewater is to run your nose against a lamp post.

When men and women get very old, they are generally, for the best of reasons, in no danger of having their misdeeds thrown in their teeth.

The triumph of women lies, not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband, and that can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.

Good dinners have a harmonizing influence. Few disputes are so large that they cannot be covered by a table cloth.

There is a firm in Boston who rejoice in the names of Salmon and Han.

There is a man at Totnes who wears a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his heels.

PRIDE MORTIFIED.

At a ball given in Pyrmont, a celebrated watering place in Germany, the tutor of a young count, a Göttingen student, requested a young lady to dance with him.

Just as the dance was about to commence, the lady inquired of him, "With whom have I the honor of dancing?"

"I am the tutor of Count Von Z—," replied her partner.

"And a commoner, I presume?" she rejoined, to which he answered in the affirmative.

"Oh, then," continued the lady, as she withdrew her hand from that of the tutor, "I beg you will excuse me, for mamma has forbidden me to dance with a commoner."

This rebuff completely threw the modest preceptor out of countenance, for on the continent to be so deserted on the eve of a dance, is to lose caste for the rest of the night, if not longer. It is supposed to indicate the existence of some moral taint discovered by the parents who quite the side of another, and which is exaggerated into something heinous by the company, particularly if they are utterly ignorant of what it is.

The young man quitted the room and sought the open air to breathe more freely and cool his head.

His pupil followed him, and learned the cause of his distress.

"You shall soon have ample satisfaction for this mortification," said the generous count, and hastened back to the ball room, followed by his tutor.

The moment was propitious. Preparations were going forward for another waltz; the young count requested the rejection of his tutor to be his partner in the dance, and she eagerly accepted the proposal, no doubt greatly rejoicing at the immense stride which she had taken from ranking with the humble tutor, to pairing off with the wealthy noble.

Just before the dance began, he addressed to her the question which she herself had put:

"With whom have I the honor of dancing?"

"With the Lady Von R—," she replied. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said the count, "but papa has forbidden."

den me to dance with any but countesses," and instantly quitted her side. He had the satisfaction of hearing that his conduct was applauded by every sensible person in the room.

Few will deny that it was a well merited punishment.

The officers of the Government assay office in New York say that the adulteration of the precious metals is now carried to such an extent, that nine-tenths of all the gold ornaments now do not contain an average over 20 per cent of real gold. A heavy gold watch chain that cost \$20 on Broadway, when melted down at the assay office, yielded but \$8 in gold, the balance being an alloy of copper and zinc. Scarcely one in a hundred of the gold watches sold is intrinsically worth ten per cent above the cost of manufacture. Truly "all is not gold that glitters."

The other night a gentleman from the rural districts rang a door bell and asked for the loan of a light, to look for something he had lost on the side walk. The spectacle of a person with a lamp in his hand, looking for something on the pavement, of course attracted a crowd, some of whom assisted in the search of their curiosity was at the white heat, and their sympathy was fully aroused, for the stranger's loss, very greatly he electrified the spectators with the exclamation that he had found it! There was a simultaneous rush to see what it was, and as general an expression of disgust upon discovering that it was only a cent. A little ashamed of himself, the man remarked that he would not have taken so much trouble for so small a matter, but he wanted to see where the damned thing went to!

"STEWED SAILS." E. G. Buffum, the Paris correspondent of the *Alta California*, waxes eloquent over a dish of snails in which he recently indulged. He declares that a stewed sail combines all the palatable qualities of an oyster, clam, and frog. A half million of them are sold weekly in Paris, and the demand is beginning to interfere seriously with the oyster trade. Let us talk no more of the taste of the Digger Indian in seasoning a corn-pudding with ground grasshopper pers, and finishing the repast with a handful of pickled crickets.

A physician in Middleborough, Mass., who has some fowls he values very highly, one morning last week on going into his yard, discovered that some one had been making a predatory visit there and stolen some of his best hens. On looking around a little, he found a purse on the ground containing \$50, undoubtedly dropped by the careless thief. The doctor is quite willing to have some more hens stolen at that rate.

THE DANGER OF MASQUERADE.—A Judge mistaken for an escaped convict. The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says that recently a leading citizen having been invited to a parlor masquerade, resolved to go, and to make his disguise impenetrable, sent to Columbus for a convict's full suit. It arrived in due time, and about 9 o'clock on the evening of the masquerade, the Judge put it on, covered himself with a light cloak, and shuffled forth. A violent wind prevailed, and one of the gusts took the Judge's cloak off, and sent it whirling into the air. He sprang to recover it, and at the same time a watchman sprang for him. The Judge got his cloak, however, before the watchman got him, and started on a fast run, hotly pursued by the watchman. The Judge saw it all. The watchman mistook him for a regular escaped convict. The watchman saw it all, too. Here was a chance to distinguish himself, and perhaps to do something by it. The race continued. The watchman was reinforced by another watchman, and both pursued the Judge at a furious pace. The Judge finally yielded, and made the watchman, after considerable trouble, understand who he was, and what he was about. He was then suffered to proceed on his way. He told his wife, who said she would never say anything about it, and that is how it got out.

Queen Isabella, though a Spanish lady, was not a dark eyed brunette, by any means. "At the period of her marriage with Ferdinand," says the historian, "she—did just entered her twentieth year. Her complexion was fair, her hair Auburn, inclining to blue; and her eyes were of a clear blue, with a benign expression." It is well for Americans to have a correct idea of the noble Queen to whom Columbus owed so much.

One hundred men could not carry the amount of the national debt of England, counted out in ten pound bank notes, notwithstanding the lightness of the paper they are printed on.

NELLY CUSTIS'S HARPSICHOORD.

In Lossing's new book, "Mount Vernon and its Associations," mention is made of a harpsichord which Washington purchased in London, at a cost of one thousand dollars, as a present to his step grand-daughter, Nelly Custis, who then lived at Mount Vernon. The pianoforte was little known in America at that time and seldom used.

A drawing of this instrument is given by Mr. Lossing. It somewhat resembles in form the grand piano, but has two banks of keys. This instrument was for upwards of twenty years at Mount Vernon, and had a place in one of the parlors. The best teachers were employed to instruct Nelly, and her grand mother, Mrs. Washington, made her practice four or five hours every day. "The poor girl," says her brother, the late G. W. A. Custis, "would play and cry, and cry and play, for hours, under the immediate eye of her grandmother, a rigid disciplinarian in all things."

This harpsichord, says Mr. Lossing, is now (1859) in the possession of Mrs. Lee of Arlington House, who intends to present it to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, when the home of Washington shall have passed into their absolute possession, that it may take its ancient place in the parlor of the hallowed mansion.

A citizen of Memphis, just returned from a trip to Arkansas, tells the following:—"Having occasion to stop at a small town on the river, he was compelled to remain over Sunday.—After the usual cogitations incident to a Sabbath morning, he strolled through the only street in the place, and halted at the grocery where a crowd of a dozen people were congregated. He remained there three hours, and in that time one man was shot and fatally wounded, and two others seriously stabbed, in three separate fights. From a fighting country himself, our friend's equanimity was not seriously disturbed, but he was rather surprised that, after the fray was over, the perpetrators of the shooting and stabbing should resume their previous occupation with seeming unconcern. Turning to an acquaintance, he inquired: 'Don't you arrest nobody here?' 'Oh, no,' was the answer, 'we ain't incorporated yet!'"—Boston Post.

A NEW YORK BELLE. Fanny Fern gives this a pen-and-ink miniature portrait of one of the fascinating and fashionable butterflies that flutter about the luxurious drawing-rooms of the metropolis:

"She is very petite, holds her head on one side, and peeps out of her eyes spiritual fashion. She approaches you with a skip and jump, which she imagines immensely fascinating, and giggles into a silly laugh which she thinks is musical. When company is in the parlor, she runs across the room, stopping in the middle of it, with her finger on her lip (a favorite attitude) as if she were trying to remember something; then she comes back her head, smiles deprecatingly to herself, scuttles back to an ottoman, with the hand her bracelet is upon uppermost on her lap, and resumes into a pretty little reverie. Delicious, small lamb.—How interesting it is! One feels like trying a blue ribbon round its neck, and strangling it."

CHILDREN BE PROMPT. Never say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "by and by." This leads to a habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. "By and by," and "To-morrow," have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—Cedar is the most durable of known wood, and black ash is the next. Posts of the red cedar have been found to be in a good state of preservation after having been in the ground fifty years. Fir will make good rails, lasting a number of years. Poplar, if cut in December, and the bark taken off the June after, will last fifteen or twenty years. It is a light wood when seasoned, and easy to be made into fence.

\$1000, REWARD
WILL be paid for any medicine that will cure
Littlefield's MAGNETIC ELECTRIFIER
FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF

Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Side or Stomach, Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Freezes, Chilblains, Bruises, fresh Cuts, old Sores, Ague in the Face, Sore Eyes, Spider Bites, Blisters, etc., and is the best medicine in existence for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS!

JAMES NUTTING, Agent, Bethel, Me.

G. T. Railroad.
Portland District.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 2, 1860.

Trains leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—
Leave Portland for Island Pond and Station, at 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Leave Island Pond for Portland, at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Leave Bethel for Portland, at 10:45 A. M.
Leave Bethel for Island Pond, at 4:30 P. M.
S. T. CORNER, Superintendent.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber or subscription to the Bethel Courier for the last year, are requested to make immediate payment. JAS. NUTTING, Bethel, Nov. 20, 1859.

Corn, Beans, Wheat Rye, and all other kinds of Country Produce wanted in payment for the Courier.

ISLAND POND HOTEL.
Island Pond, Vt.

Through Trains dine here.

Way Trains remain over night.

Porters in attendance to convey baggage to the house FREE OF CHARGE.

Stairs and Covered Passage from Depot to Hotel.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

A LIVER BOOK.
137,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD!
This is the work that has created so much excitement in CONGRESS.
Get the unauthorized edition, and you have all the power of HELPER'S SHARP PEN!
Embraced Large 12mo. 420 pages, cloth, price \$1. Abridged Edition, Octavo, paper, 50 cents.
For sale by booksellers and news agents everywhere.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.
Containing Sketches, Biographical, Personal and Political, of Twenty-one Prominent Candidates for the Presidency in 1860.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED
to sell these works in every country through Terms liberal. Send the money for sample copies of both works, with terms, to Agents, and begin operations at once.
No other Books are selling one-quarter as fast. Single copies sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address A. B. BURDICK, No. 145 Nassau St. New York.

Plaster!
Plaster, Plaster!

10 tons Ground Plaster in lots to suit the purchaser, for sale, very low.

F. S. CHANDLER.
Feb. 24. 10

GRINDING!

THE Subscriber would say to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken a lease of the Grind-Mill at

Walker's Mills,
and is ready to grind grain of all kinds at short notice and in the best manner.

JOHN RIPLEY.
Feb. 23, 1860.

N. B. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Courier Book, Job & Card Printing Office.

No. 2, Main-st., BETHEL, ME.

BILL HEADS, SHOP BILLS, Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards.

Printed at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

The office has a good assortment of material for

POSTER PRINTING, OF ALL KINDS.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

James Nutting, Proprietor.

PARIS MILLS FLOUR!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE recently purchased, and are now receiving a large quantity of

NEW WHEAT,

of a very superior quality.

They have made extensive additions to their buildings, and are now prepared to furnish

NEW FLOUR,

put up in new barrels, and branded with their own names, of the different grades of Double Extra, Extra, Fancy, &c., which they offered at wholesale and retail. The guarantee that no party can furnish a better article of Flour at the same price, and every barrel is warranted as represented. Particular attention is given to the whole sale department of the Flour Business, and orders are respectfully solicited and will be promptly answered.

They also keep on hand a supply of

Corn, Rye, Barley, &c.

SHORTS by the ton and at retail. All of which will be sold at lowest prices.

WOODMAN, PHELPS & CO.

South Paris, Oct. 20, 1859. 3m45.

NOTICE.

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